

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received FEB 9 1986
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Chester Historic District (Revision)

and or common

2. Location

street & number see continuation sheet N/A not for publication

city, town Chester N/A vicinity of

state South Carolina code 045 county Chester code 023

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> scientific
	N/A being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Chester County Courthouse

street & number 140 Main Street

city, town Chester state SC 29706

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

South Carolina Inventory
title of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1986 federal state county local

depository for survey records S.C. Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state SC 29211

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved date see inventory
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Chester Historic District is located in the city of Chester, the county seat of Chester County, South Carolina. This nomination constitutes a revision of an existing historic district which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 13, 1972. The nomination recommends extension of the boundaries to include 143 properties which were omitted from the original district, a 30% increase in the number of contributing properties. It also recommends elimination of 16 properties in areas previously included within the boundaries, but which have lost their integrity since the district was originally listed. The district contains 26 properties of particular architectural or historical significance and 298 supporting properties. At the heart of the district is The Hill, a triangular-shaped plaza on an elevation, surrounded by late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings. Trailing down from the Hill along Gadsden Street is the remainder of the central business district. The historic district also includes many of the older residential areas of the city, early church buildings, the (former) post office, two former Chester County jails, the Chester City Hall, and the Chester County Courthouse. Buildings in the district date from the second quarter of the nineteenth century, with the majority having been constructed between the late nineteenth century and the mid-1930s. Although many older buildings have been altered within the last fifty years, most of the buildings in the historic district retain their architectural and historical integrity. Approximately 68 percent of the 475 properties contribute to the historic character of the district. Of the non-contributing properties, a number are older buildings which have been altered but which could contribute to the district's historic character if properly rehabilitated. The city of Chester has experienced some preservation activity in the past ten years, most notably the rehabilitation of the Chester City Hall, the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, and a portion of the Joseph Wylie Company Building, as well as a number of private residences. The Chester Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

An inventory of the properties in the district follows. For more information about individual properties, see the South Carolina Inventory of Historic Places.

CODE:

- K - Key Building
- C - Contributing Building
- NC - Non-Contributing Building

Academy Street -- North Side from West to East

- NC 1. 100 Academy Street. Ca. 1930 residence.
- C 2. 102 Academy Street. Ca. 1930 residence.
- C 3. 104 Academy Street. Ca. 1930 residence.
- C 4. 106 Academy Street. Ca. 1930 duplex.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning	landscape architecture	religion	
1400-1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	science	
1500-1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture	
1600-1699	X architecture	education	military	social/	
X 1700-1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian	
X 1800-1899	X commerce	exploration/settlement	philosophy	theater	
X 1900-	communications	industry	politics/government	transportation	
		invention		other (specify)	

Specific dates c. 1840-c. 1936 Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Chester Historic District is comprised of a large portion of the city of Chester, the county seat of Chester County, South Carolina. The focal point of the district is The Hill, a triangular-shaped plaza on an eminence at the center of the city, around which the original settlement grew, and which now includes the city hall and a relatively well-preserved collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings. The district also includes the remainder of the central business area, containing the county courthouse and the federal building, as well as most of the older residential areas of the city and the early churches that are within them. Two buildings associated with the city's history as a railroad center are also included. Of the 475 properties in the district, 324 are considered to contribute to its historical character. The city of Chester was formed in the late eighteenth century as Chesterville; however, most of the properties included in the district reflect the city's history through the second half of the nineteenth and in the early twentieth centuries. As a result, the buildings display a wide variety of architectural styles reflective of stylistic trends during that time span. In addition, the district reflects the city's role as a commercial center for the surrounding county, and its political and governmental hub. A number of residences important for their association with persons of historical significance are also located within the district.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The first European settlers of the area comprising Chester County were Scots-Irish from Virginia and Pennsylvania. When South Carolina was divided into thirty-seven judicial districts in 1785, Chester County came into existence. Commissioners appointed in 1791 to erect a courthouse in the county selected an area on the Stewart Plantation at the crossroads formed by the Saluda Road and the Turkey Creek-Charleston Road. (1) The settlement around the courthouse began to grow after the War of 1812, and by 1835 consisted of twelve buildings, grouped around the courthouse on The Hill. (2) Other residences were spread along the roads leading to the courthouse.

Chesterville, as it was then called, was incorporated in 1849. (3) The completion of the Columbia-Chester Railroad in 1851 gave a considerable impetus to the commercial development of the town. (4) The second courthouse, which stood in the street at the east end of the square, was demolished following the construction of the new one in 1852-54. The present triangular form of the open space on The Hill dates from

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Approx. 250 acres

Quadrangle name Chester, S.C.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	7	4	7	9	5	6	0	3	8	4	0	2	2	0
Zone	Easting						Northing							

B

1	7	4	8	1	1	3	0	3	8	4	1	5	0	0
Zone	Easting						Northing							

C

1	7	4	8	1	2	9	0	3	8	4	1	1	3	0
Zone	Easting						Northing							

D

1	7	4	8	1	2	5	0	3	8	4	0	5	4	0
Zone	Easting						Northing							

E

1	7	4	8	0	4	2	0	3	8	3	9	8	0	0
Zone	Easting						Northing							

F

1	7	4	7	9	8	0	0	3	8	3	9	5	6	0
Zone	Easting						Northing							

G

Zone	Easting						Northing							

H

Zone	Easting						Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification The boundary of the Chester Historic District nomination is shown as the dashed line on the accompanying map titled "Chester Historic District," which is drawn at a scale of 1" = 200'. The nominated property includes the largest concentration of significant properties with the lowest number of noncontributing properties.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David R. Black, Architectural Historian with the assistance of the State
Preservation Historic Preservation Office

organization Black & Black, Consultants date 30 January 1987

street & number 620 Wills Forest Street telephone (919) 828-4616

city or town Raleigh state North Carolina

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Mary W. Edmonds

Mary W. Edmonds
title Acting Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date 2/1/88

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date March 15, 1988

Ormy Schlager
Keeper of the National Register

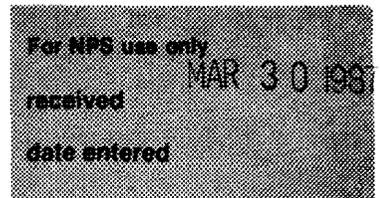
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 1

Item number 2

Page 2

Along portions of Academy, Brawley, Center, Church, Columbia, Foote, Gadsden, Hemphill, Henry, Hudson, McAlily, Main, Mobley, Pinckney, Pine, Reedy, Saluda, Smith, Walker, Walnut, West End, Wylie, and York Streets, and Oakland Avenue.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received FEB 8 1988
date entered

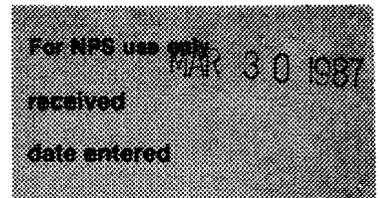
Continuation sheet 2 Item number 7 Page 2

- C 5. 108 Academy Street. Ca. 1930 residence.
- C 6. 110 Academy Street. Ca. 1930 residence.
- K 7. 114 Academy Street. Joseph Walker House. Two-story, common bond brick house with tin-shingled mansard roof South and east slopes of roof have gable-roofed east slopes of roof have gable-roofed dormers with double round-headed, stained glass windows. The hipped-roof porch has turned columns with arched spindle frieze between them. The house was built in 1892 by Joseph Walker, a merchant who purchased the site and the old male academy which stood at the corner of the lot. He demolished the academy and used its bricks in building this house.
- C 8. 116 Academy Street. Ca. 1905 residence.
- C 9. 120 Academy Street. Ca. 1910 residence.
- C 10. Vacant lot.
- C 11. 124 Academy Street. Ca. 1907 residence.
- NC 12. 103 Academy Street. Ca. 1930 residence that has been altered by the application of asbestos siding.
- C 13. 105 Academy Street. Ca. 1930 residence.
- NC 14. 107 Academy Street. Ca. 1945 residence.
- NC 14a. 111 Academy Street. Ca. 1900 residence that has been extensively altered.
- NC 15. 113 Academy Street. Ca. 1910 residence that has been altered.
- NC 16. 115 Academy Street. Ca. 1910 residence that has been brick-veneered.
- C 17. 119 Academy Street. Ca. 1905 residence.
- C 18. 121 Academy Street. Ca. 1905 residence.
- C 19. 123 Academy Street. Ca. 1900 residence.

Brawley Street--West Side from South to North.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 3

Item number 7

Page 3

- NC 21. 102 Brawley Street. Artificial stone-veneered ca. 1920 residence.
- NC 22. 104 Brawley Street. Ca. 1960 residence.
- C 23. 106 Brawley Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 24. 108 Brawley Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 25. 110 Brawley Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 26. 112 Brawley Street. Ca. 1905 residence.
- NC 27. 114 Brawley Street. Ca. 1920 frame bungalow that has been altered.
- C 28. 116 Brawley Street. Ca. 1930 bungalow.
- NC 29. 118 Brawley Street. Ca. 1920 residence that has been altered.
- C 30. 120 Brawley Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 31. 122 Brawley Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- NC 32. 126 Brawley Street. Ca. 1940 residence.
- NC 33. 128 Brawley Street. Ca. 1940 residence that has been altered.
- NC 34. 130 Brawley Street. Ca. 1940 residence.

Brawley Street--East Side from South to North

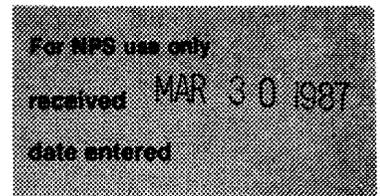
- C 35. 109 Brawley Street. Nail House. 1856 residence with ca. 1910 additions.
- C 36. 113 Brawley Street. Ca. 1925 bungalow.
- C 37. 115 Brawley Street. Ca. 1935 residence.
- NC 38. 131 Brawley Street. Ca. 1930 bungalow that has been altered.
- C 39. 133 Brawley Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.

Center Street--West Side from South to North

- NC 40. Center and West End Streets. Chester County Public Library. 1984 library with adjoining parking lots.
- C 41. 128 Center Street. Chester County Jail. (Former) 1842-1843 with

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 4

Item number 7

Page 4

late 19th and early 20th century porch additions.

K 42. 130 Center Street. St. Mark's Episcopal Church. Rectangular, clapboarded frame church with steep gable roof. Side elevations have wooden buttresses capped by small roofs. Side windows have triangular arches, modern stained glass. Gothic-arched front elevation has entrance porch with decoratively-chamfered posts and pilasters. Bell cupola at front of roof has gable roof, stickwork inserts, finial and louvered sides. The sanctuary ceiling is of varnished beaded tongue and groove overlaid with molding and with exposed roof trusses. Constructed in 1878-79 as the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church using a Samuel Sloan design from a publication sent from New York. Later was purchased by Chester Episcopalians, who moved into it in September, 1899. To the northeast of the church is a one-story, Craftsman-influenced frame office building. A gable-roofed, one-story frame parish house is joined to the rear of the church by a breezeway.

NC 43. 144 Center Street. Ca. 1960 commercial building.

NC 44. 146 Center Street. Ca. 1950 residence.

C 45. 148 Center Street. Ca. 1890 cottage.

NC 46. 150 Center Street. Ca. 1890 residence that has been extensively altered.

C 47. 152 Center Street. Ca. 1840 house with late nineteenth century front porch and additions.

C 48. 158 Center Street. Ca. 1900 residence.

C 49. 160 Center Street. Ca. 1900 one-story frame residence.

Center Street--East Side from South to North

C 50. 125 Center Street. Ca. 1915 corner commercial building.

NC 51. 129 Center Street. Ca. 1950 service station.

NC 52. 135 Center Street. Ca. 1960 industrial buildings and associated yard.

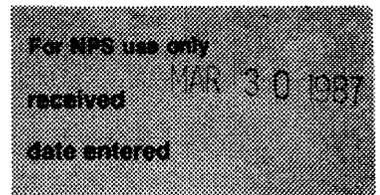
C 53. 137 Center Street. Ca. 1905 residence.

C 54. 139 Center Street. Ca. 1900 residence.

C 55. Vacant, grassed corner lot.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 5

Item number 7

Page 5

- NC 56. 145-147 Center Street. Ca. 1935 duplex that has been extensively altered.
- NC 57. 149 Center Street. Ca. 1900 residence that has been altered.
- NC 58. 151 Center Street. Ca. 1900 residence that has been altered.
- NC 59. 153 Center Street. Ca. 1900 residence that has been altered.
- NC 60. 155 Center Street. Ca. 1900 residence that has been extensively altered.
- NC 61. 157 Center Street. Ca. 1890 residence.
- C 62. 159 Center Street. Ca. 1905 residence.
- NC 63. 161 Center Street. Ca. 1900 residence that has been extensively altered.

Church Street--North Side between Gadsden and Cadz Streets

- C 64. 105 Church Street. Ca. 1915 trapezoidal-shaped commercial building.

Columbia Street--West Side from North to South

- NC 65. Unpaved parking lot.
- C 66. 113-115 Columbia Street. Pair of commercial buildings constructed ca. 1915.

Columbia Street--East Side from North to South

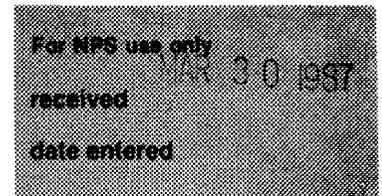
- NC 67. 108 Columbia Street. Ca. 1905 commercial building that has been altered.
- NC 68. 110 Columbia Street. Ca. 1950 concrete block building.
- C 69. 112 Columbia Street. Large warehouse constructed as a livery stable ca. 1895.

Foote Street--West Side from South to North

- C 70. 102 Foote Street. Ca. 1915 bungalow.
- NC 71. 104 Foote Street. Ca. 1920 residence that has been altered.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 6

Item number 7

Page 6

- C 72. 106 Foote Street. Ca. 1915 residence.
- C 73. 108 Foote Street. Ca. 1915 bungalow.
- C 74. 110 Foote Street. Ca. 1870 house built at 156 York Street and moved to its current location in early twentieth century.
- C 75. 112 Foote Street. Ca. 1910 residence.
- NC 76. 114 Foote Street. Ca. 1920 residence that has been altered.
- C 77. 118 Foote Street. Ca. 1905 residence.

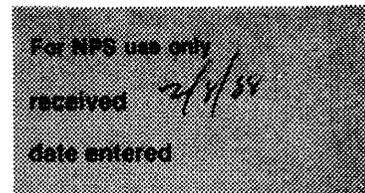
Foote Street--East Side from South to North

- C 78. 101 Foote Street. Ca. 1930 residence.
- NC 79. 103 Foote Street. Ca. 1960 school building and adjacent grounds.
- C 80. 105 Foote Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 81. 107 Foote Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- NC 82. 109 Foote Street. Ca. 1940 residence that has been altered.
- C 83. 111 Foote Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 84. 115 Foote Street. Ca. 1930 residence.
- NC 85. 117 Foote Street. Ca. 1940 residence that has been altered.
- C 86. 119 Foote Street. Ca. 1905 residence.

Gadsden Street--East Side from North to South

108-110 Gadsden, see 121-123 1/2 Main Street (193)

- NC 87. 112 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1950 commercial building.
- C 88. 114 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1920 commercial building.
- C 89. 118-120 Gadsden Street. Pair of ca. 1930 commercial buildings.
- K 90. 122-126 Gadsden Street. Commercial Bank Building. Two-story trapezoidal-shaped, classical revival style bank/office building constructed ca. 1916 for the Commercial Bank (organized in 1899), which remained at this location until the early 1970s. The pressed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet 7

Item number 7

Page 7

brick facade of the corner banking section is recessed at the entrance and has a pair of colossal terra cotta Corinthian columns in antis. A terra cotta arch overlays the two-story, three part entrance bay. Flanking the columns at the architrave level are foliated terra cotta pendants. The large, triangular pediment over the corner banking section has sheetmetal modillions. Next to the banking section is an office section featuring a prism glass transom over the shopfront and a flat pediment over the door leading to the second floor. The side, or Wylie Street elevation, is eight bays deep and has three entrances with elaborate wooden pediments. Patterned brick spandrel panels divide the two floor levels.

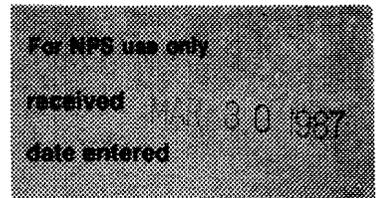
- C 91. 132 Gadsden Street. Schlosburg's Building. 1924 office/commercial building.
- C 92. 142 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1915 commercial building.
- C 93. 144-146 Gadsden Street. Odd Fellows Building. 1882 commercial building.
- NC 94. 148 Gadsden Street. Metal-fronted commercial building, ca. 1920.
- NC 95. Vacant lot used as passageway.
- NC 96. 152 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1940 commercial building.
- C 97. 154 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1935 commercial building.
- C 98. 156-158 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1915 joined pair of commercial buildings.
- C 99. 162-172 Gadsden Street. Row of six connected commercial buildings with fronts built ca. 1915.

Gadsden Street--West Side from North to South

- C 100. 101 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1896 wedge-shaped commercial building.
- C 101. 103 Gadsden Street. Mobley Building. 1858-59 commercial building.
- C 102. 105-107 Gadsden Street. Chambers Building. Ca. 1875 commercial building.
- K 103. 109-111 Gadsden Street. The People's Bank Building. Two-story brick bank building with low-relief limestone front built ca. 1915 for the People's Bank (organized in 1905), later the People's National Bank, which remained in these quarters until 1966. The first floor of the facade is rusticated. One half has a recessed, marble-wainscoted

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 8

Item number 7

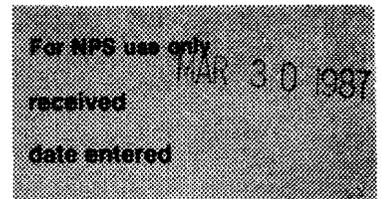
Page 8

porch with two colossal Ionic columns in antis. Within this porch, the entrance has an engaged Tuscan portico with pediment, flanked by windows and with transom. Above this portico is a panel inscribed "The Peoples Bank." The other half of the building has a large round arch containing a modern, aluminum and glass window. A modillioned cornice with end consoles extends across the upper wall. The parapet above terminates in end piers.

- C 104. 113 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1900 commercial building.
- C 105. 117 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1880 commercial building.
- NC 106. 119 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1910 commercial building with imitation stone front and adjacent arch over passageway between buildings.
- C 107. 121-123 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1896 joined pair of commercial buildings.
- C 108. 125 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1915 commercial building.
- C 109. 127 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1935 commercial building.
- C 110. 129-133 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1935 department store building.
- C 111. 135 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1880 commercial building.
- NC 112. 137 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1920 commercial building.
- NC 113. 141 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1955 commercial building with glazed tile front.
- C 114. 145 Gadsden Street. Lindsay and Company Building. Ca. 1905 commercial building.
- C 115. 147-149 Gadsden Street. Coleman Building. Ca. 1877 commercial building.
- C 116. 153 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1880 joined pair of commercial buildings, one two-story, the other one-story and with a passageway through it.
- C 117. 155 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1880 commercial building.
- C 118. 157 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1880 commercial building.
- C 119. 159 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1880 commercial building with modern artificial stone front.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 9 Item number 7 Page 9

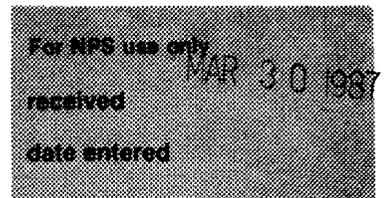
- C 120. 161 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1909 commercial building.
- C 121. 163-165 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1909 commercial building.
- C 122. 167-173 Gadsden Street. Rodman-Brown Building. Ca. 1915 corner commercial building.
- C 123. 177-179 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1890 pair of commercial buildings.
- NC 124. 181 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1940 commercial building.
- C 125. 183-187 Gadsden Street. Ca. 1895 pair of connected commercial buildings.

Hemphill Street--South Side from West to East

- C 126. 103 Hemphill Street. Ca. 1930 bungalow.
- C 127. 105 Hemphill Street. Ca. 1930 residence.
- C 128. 107 Hemphill Street. Ca. 1920 residence.
- NC 129. 109 Hemphill Street. Ca. 1950 residence.
- C 130. 111 Hemphill Street. Ca. 1920 residence.
- C 131. 113 Hemphill Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 132. 109 Hemphill Street. Ca. 1925 duplex.
- C 133. 117 Hemphill Street. Ca. 1915 bungalow.
- C 134. 115 Hemphill Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 135. 123 Hemphill Street. Ca. 1930 residence.
- C 136. 119 Hemphill Street. Ca. 1930 residence.
- C 137. 129 Hemphill Street. Ca. 1910 residence.
- C 138. 116 Hemphill Street. Ca. 1915 residence.
- C 139. 118 Hemphill Street. Ca. 1910 residence.
- C 140. 120 Hemphill Street. Ca. 1910 residence.
- C 141. 122 Hemphill Street. Ca. 1940 residence.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 10 Item number 7 Page 10

- C 142. 124 Hemphill Street. Ca. 1905 residence.
- C 143. 126 Hemphill Street. Ca. 1910 residence.
- C 144. 128 Hemphill Street. Ca. 1915 bungalow.
- C 145. 130 Hemphill Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.

Henry Street--East Side from South to North

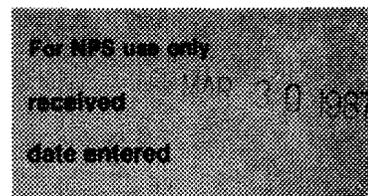
- NC 146. 105 Henry Street. Ca. 1950 residence.
- C 147. 107 Henry Street. Henry-McFadden House. Built ca. 1835 for William Dixon Henry and originally located at 127 West End Street. Purchased by John C. McFadden, who remodelled it, adding two-story portico with chamfered columns and scroll-sawn ornament.
- NC 148. 111 Henry Street. Ca. 1955 residence.
- NC 149. 113 Henry Street. Ca. 1945 residence.
- NC 150. 115 Henry Street. Ca. 1950 building.
- C 151. 117 Henry Street. Ca. 1930 residence.
- NC 152. 119 Henry Street. Ca. 1945 residence.
- NC 153. 121 Henry Street. Ca. 1945 residence.
- NC 154. 123 Henry Street. Ca. 1940 residence.

Henry Street--West Side from South to North

- C 155. 122 Henry Street. Ca. 1930 bungalow.
- C 156. 120 Henry Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- NC 157. 118 Henry Street. Ca. 1930 residence that has been altered.
- C 158. 114 Henry Street. Ca. 1915 residence.
- NC 159. 112 Henry Street. Ca. 1960 residence.
- NC 160. 108 Henry Street. Ca. 1945 residence.
- NC 161. 106 Henry Street. Ca. 1950 residence.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 11

Item number 7

Page 11

Hudson Street-- North Side

NC 162. Paved parking lots.

C 163. 124-131 Hudson Street. Ca. 1920 commercial building.

Hudson Street--South Side from East to West

NC 164. Vacant lot with stored building supplies.

NC 165. 110 Hudson Street. Ca. 1945 commercial building.

NC 166. 112 Hudson Street. Ca. 1920 commercial building that has been significantly altered.

NC 167. 130 Hudson Street. Ca. 1950 commercial building.

NC 168. 132 Hudson Street. Ca. 1940 commercial building.

NC 169. 134 Hudson Street. Ca. 1940 commercial building.

C 170. 140 Hudson Street. Ca. 1930 commercial building.

C 171. 144 Hudson Street. Ca. 1915 commercial building/rooming house.

McAlily Street---North Side from East to West

NC 172. 104 McAlily Street. Ca. 1950 office building.

C 173. 107 McAlily Street. Chester County Jail. (Former) 1914 jail building, now the historical museum.

NC 174. 109 McAlily Street. Ca. 1970 office building.

Maiden Lane--South Side from West to East

NC 175. 106 Maiden Lane. Ca. 1970 residence.

NC 176. 108 Maiden Lane. Ca. 1955 residence.

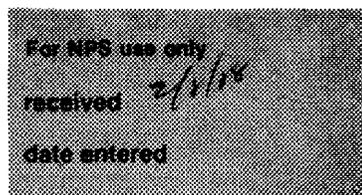
NC 177. Corner paved parking lot.

NC 178. 112 Main Street. Ca. 1955 commercial building.

C 179. 114 Main Street. Ca. 1904 commercial building erected for the Agurs Estate.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 12

Item number 7

Page 12

- C 180. 118-122 Main Street. McAily's Building. Three-story brick commercial block erected ca. 1855 by Samuel McAily. Originally had Federal style detailing, including the second floor gallery with elliptically-arched doors opening onto it. The facade has been altered several times, the present stuccoed facade dating from about 1900. Wooden first floor shopfronts have sheetmetal cornices with modillions and opalescent glass transoms. Upper stories have sheetmetal window pediments and a sheetmetal running cornice. The main cornice has a frieze with swags and diamond-motif ornament. Second floor sash are nine-over-one, third floor sash are six-over-one. The rear elevation has one and two-story wings arranged in a U-shaped formation. An open passageway leads through the center from the front of the building to the rear. The east section of the building was a hotel through most of the second half of the nineteenth century, under a number of different names, with the gable-roofed rear wing as a dining room.
- C 181. 126-128 Main Street. Davega Building. Ca. 1870 commercial building.
- K 182. 130-134 Main Street. Agurs Building. Three-story rectangular brick building with a clipped corner was built in 1905 by the Agurs Estate on the site of the Rosenborough/Graham House, built in 1799. The front elevation has square, rock-faced granite piers at the corners and a rock-faced granite base. Upper floors are faced with tan pressed brick, Engaged cast-iron Tuscan columns form the inside corners of the shopfronts, while the central entrance is recessed and has large double entrance doors with sidelights. The third floor has a recessed porch behind round-arched openings, with a gabled frontis-piece above. Sheetmetal and corbelled brick belt courses divide the floors. The large floor spaces have ornate sheetmetal ceilings.
- K 183. 136 Main Street. Graham/Hardin Building. James Graham bought the Rosenborough House and adjoining lot in 1851, building this two-story brick building for his general merchandise store in 1853. It is probably Chester's oldest surviving commercial building. The street facade has two entrance doors and a long window with Greek Revival surrounds on the first floor, and six over six sash on the second. The end of the gable roof is concealed by a high, panelled parapet. Until the construction of the new city hall in 1891, the fire engine house on the courthouse grounds was located against the side wall. After its removal, a retaining wall and three new side entrances were added to the building by owner W. H. Hardin.
- K 184. 140 Main Street. Chester County Courthouse. Constructed between 1852 and 1854, following designs by Edward Brickell White of Charleston, the temple form rectangular front section is faced by a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 13

Item number 7

Page 13

hexastyle Tuscan portico over a rusticated, arcaded base. Flanking the portico are broad flights of granite steps with heavy wrought iron railings. The body of the building is brick with scored stucco over it. In 1901 an additional bay was added to the rear of the courthouse. The plan was changed to a T in 1928 with the addition of a four-story rear section designed by A. D. Gilchrist of Rock Hill. At the same time, sheetmetal pediments were added to the windows on the front portion of the courthouse, and the interiors were completely reworked in a simple, Classical Revival style. A two-story, flatroofed wing was added to the rear in the 1930s. In 1975 the courtroom and judges chambers were redone in Neo-Georgian style.

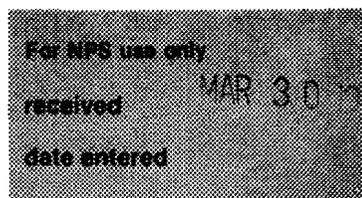
- K 185. 150 Main Street. Chester County War Memorial Building. Built in 1950.
- K 186. 158 Main Street. United States Post Office. Constructed in 1908-1909 following designs by the Supervising Architect's Office under James Knox Taylor, the post office is a rectangular, one-story hipped-roofed building with stuccoed walls trimmed in red brick on a granite base. Large, multi-window openings, trimmed with red brick and with limestone keystones, are symmetrically placed on the elevations. Over the windows are brick-trimmed rectangular fixed transoms. The five-bay front elevation projects slightly at the center three bays, which have round-arched openings with large windows flanking a central doorway. Iron coach lamps flank the entrance. The building's main cornice is of wood, modillioned and with a wooden balustrade. The copper batten roof has three round dormers at the front two windows and a vent. In 1965 a new post office was built and this one was gutted and renovated for government offices.

Main Street--South Side from West to East

- NC 187. Corner of Main and Columbia. Aaron Burr Rock. Monument erected in 1938 to mark Burr's attempted escape from Federal custody in 1806.
- C 188. 101-103 Main Street. Nail Building. 1873 commercial building with stamped metal facade added ca. 1905.
- C 189. 107 Main Street. Heyman Building. 1873 commercial building.
- C 190. 109 Main Street. Melton Building. 1873 commercial building.
- C 191. 109 1/2-111 Main Street. S. M. Jones Company Building. Built in 1873. Rear of building is deteriorated.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 14

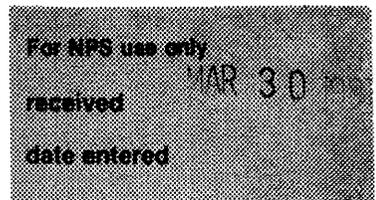
Item number 7

Page 14

- K 192. 113-119 Main Street. Joseph Wylie Building. Built ca. 1875, this large, two-story brick building consists of two sections, a thirteen bay rectangular one that contained the general mercantile section of Wylie & Company, and an angled corner portion that was the grocery department. The first floor has been altered, although the corner section of the facade retains its original cast-iron Corinthian pilasters. The upper floors are stuccoed, with round-arched windows that have molded stucco label moldings and lions' mask iron label stops. Wooden paired brackets support the cornice which overhangs a panelled frieze with round foliated cast-iron ventilators. Joseph Wylie and Company was one of Chester's two large general mercantile houses from the 1870s until it closed in 1930. The corner portion has recently been rehabilitated.
- C 193. 121-123 1/2 Main Street and 108-110 Gadsden Street. Walker and Henry's Building. Pair of connected buildings constructed in 1897 at the angle between Main Street and Gadsden Street.
- K 194. 125 Main Street. The National Exchange Bank Building. Erected in 1919, this rectangular, two-story brick building with white marble front replaced an earlier metal-fronted bank building at the same site. The Greek Doric facade features two colossal engaged columns in antis. A low relief entablature consists of a single architrave, a frieze with triglyphs and round plaques, and a shallow cornice with mutules. A recessed, two-story frame front divided into three horizontal sections fills the space between the columns. The National Exchange Bank was organized in 1906 and was one of Chester's largest banks until forced to close in 1933 following the discovery of a large embezzlement by one of the bank's directors. Since the 1950s the building has housed the Masonic Temple.
- C 195. 127-131 Main Street. Brandt Building. Commercial building erected in three stages: ca. 1875, 1877, and ca. 1855.
- C 196. Main Street in Gadsden Street. Confederate Monument. Granite obelisk on base, erected in 1905.
- C 197. 139-141 Main Street. Ca. 1884 commercial building.
- C 198. 143 Main Street. Carolina Inn. 1908 hotel building designed by Shand and LaFaye of Columbia.
- C 199. 145 Main Street. Ca. 1900 office building.
- NC 200. Vacant corner lot where building has been demolished.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 15

Item number 7

Page 15

Mobley Street -- North Side from East to West

- C 201. 100 Mobley Street. Ca. 1915 bungalow.
- C 202. Vacant lot between buildings where house has been demolished.
- C 203. 104 Mobley Street. Ca. 1915 duplex.

Oakland Avenue--East Side from North to South

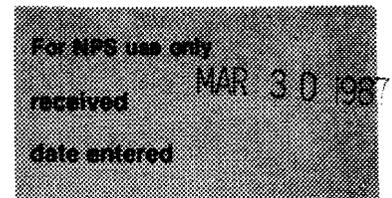
- C 204. 106 Oakland Avenue. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 205. 108 Oakland Avenue. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 206. Vacant lot between houses.
- C 207. 112 Oakland Avenue. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 208. 114 Oakland Avenue. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 209. 116 Oakland Avenue. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 210. 118 Oakland Avenue. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 211. 190 Oakland Avenue. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 212. 122 Oakland Avenue. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 213. 124 Oakland Avenue. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 214. 126 Oakland Avenue. Ca. 1930 bungalow.

Oakland Avenue--West Side from North to South

- NC 215. 107 Oakland Avenue. Ca. 1960 residence.
- C 216. 109 Oakland Avenue. Ca. 1930 residence.
- NC 217. 111 Oakland Avenue. Modern brick-veneered bungalow.
- NC 218. 113 Oakland Avenue. Ca. 1940 residence.
- C 219. 115 Oakland Avenue. Ca. 1930 residence.
- C 220. 117 Oakland Avenue. Ca. 1940 residence.
- C 221. 119 Oakland Avenue. Ca. 1940 residence.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 16

Item number 7

Page 16

C 222. 121 Oakland Avenue. Ca. 1930 residence.

NC 223. 123 Oakland Avenue. Ca. 1930 residence that has been altered.

Pinckney Street --West Side from South to North

NC 224. 102 Pinckney Street. Three ca. 1965 apartment buildings.

C 225. 104 Pinckney Street. Ca. 1935 residence.

NC 226. 106 Pinckney Street. Ca. 1950 residence.

C 227. 110 Pinckney Street. Bennett-McLure House. Ca. 1850 house with front two-story portico changed to colossal portico ca. 1935.

NC 228. 112 Pinckney Street. Ca. 1960 ranch house.

NC 229. 116 Pinckney Street. Ca. 1960 ranch house.

C 230. 118 Pinckney Street. Ca. 1905 residence.

C 231. 120 Pinckney Street. Ca. 1930 residence.

C 232. 122 Pinckney Street. Ca. 1905 residence.

C 233. 124 Pinckney Street. Ca. 1890 residence.

C 234. 128 Pinckney Street. Ca. 1890 residence.

NC 235. 130 Pinckney Street. Ca. 1900 house that has been altered.

Pinckney Street--East Side from South to North

NC 236. 109 Pinckney Street. Ca. 1970 convenience store and ca. 1980 convenience store and paved parking lot.

C 237. Vacant lot.

C 238. 111 Pinckney Street. Ca. 1915 bungalow that has been altered.

C 239. 113 Pinckney Street. Ca. 1900 residence.

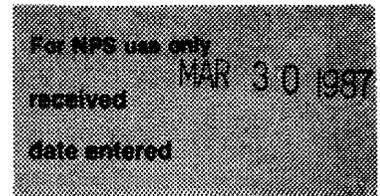
C 240. 115 Pinckney Street. Ca. 1910 residence.

NC 241. 177 Pinckney Street. Ca. 1955 ranch house.

N 242. 119 Pinckney Street. Ca. 1905 residence.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 17 Item number 7 Page 17

- C 243. 121 Pinckney Street. Ca. 1905 residence.
- C 244. 125 Pinckney Street. Ca 1885 frame residence.
- C 245. 129 Pinckney Street. Ca. 1860 house with large porch added ca. 1910.
- C 246. 131 Pinckney Street. Ca. 1905 bungalow.
- C 247. 135 Pinckney Street. Ca. 1920 residence.
- K 248. 137 Pinckney Street. John A. Hafner House. Ca. 1896 two-story from a Queen Anne style residence profusely decorated with scroll-sawn ornament. The main, hipped roof has intersecting large gables over semi-hexagonal bays and a tall, conically-roofed corner tower. The gables have elaborate filigree inserts and their overhanging corners are supported by triangular, cutout brackets. An L-shaped porch with chamfered columns, a spindle frieze, scroll-sawn brackets and a turned balaster railing wraps around the front and part of the south elevation. On the second floor are small shed-roofed porches on the front and south sides. The house was constructed for John A. Hafner of Hafner's Dry Goods.
- NC 249. 139 Pinckney Street. Ca. 1900 residence with colossal portico at front added ca. 1945.
- NC 250. 141 Pinckney Street. Lot with two mobile homes.
- C 251. 145 Pinckney Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 252. 147 Pinckney Street. Ca. 1910 residence.
- C 253. 151 Pinckney Street. Belle and W. A. Barber House. Ca. 1897 residence with asbestos siding.

Pine Street-- West Side from South to North

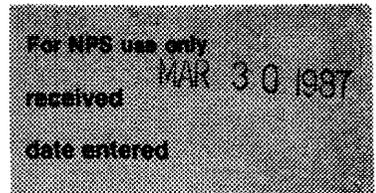
- C 254. 104 Pine Street. Ca. 1840 residence, remodelled ca. 1875. and converted to apartments when moved to current location from York Street ca. 1910.
- NC 255. 106 Pine Street. Ca. 1940 residence that has been altered.
- C 256. 108 Pine Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.

Pine Street--East Side from South to North

- C 257. Vacant, landscaped lot.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 18 Item number 7 Page 18

- NC 258. 105 Pine Street. Ca. 1920 residence.
- C 259. 107 Pine Street. Ca. 1920 residence.
- C 260. 109 Pine Street. Ca. 1905 frame residence.
- C 261. 111 Pine Street. James w. Hamilton House. Ca. 1903 residence.
- C 262. 113 Pine Street. Purity Presbyterian Church Manse. 1880 house with porches ca. 1910.

Reedy Street--East Side from South to North

- C 263. 102 Reedy Street. Ca. 1930 residence.
- C 264. 104 Reedy Street. Ca. 1930 bungalow.
- C 265. 106 Reedy Street. Ca. 1930 residence.
- C 267. 110 Reedy Street. Ca. 1910 residence.
- NC 268. 114 Reedy Street. Ca. 1945 residence.
- NC 269. 116 Reedy Street. Ca. 1945 residence.
- NC 270. 118 Reedy Street. Ca. 1980 mobile home.

Reedy Street--West Side from South to North

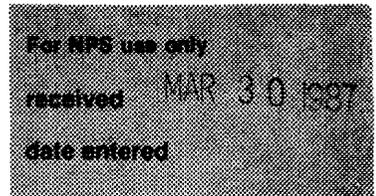
- C 271. 103 Reedy Street. Ca. 1917 bungalow.
- C 272. 105 Reedy Street. Ca. 1917 bungalow.
- C 273. 107 Reedy Street. Ca. 1900 residence.
- C 274. 109 Reedy Street. Ca. 1900 residence.

Saluda Street-North Side from West to East

- C 275. 118 Saluda Street. Ca. 1910 residence.
- C 276. 120 Saluda Street. Ca. 1890 residence.
- C 277. 122 Saluda Street. Ca. 1900 residence with early twentieth century two-story additions on rear.
- C 278. 124 Saluda Street. Ca. 1900 house with ca. 1920 front porch and

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 19

Item number 7

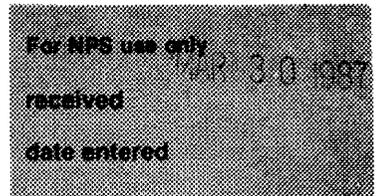
Page 19

detailing.

- NC 279. 126 Saluda Street. Ca. 1940 residence.
- C 280. 128 Saluda Street. Ca. 1890 residence.
- C 281. 130 Saluda Street. Ca. 1900 house with front porch added ca. 1910.
- C 282. 132 Saluda Street. Ca. 1905 residence.
- C 283. 134 Saluda Street. Ca. 1955 duplex.
- C 284. 136 Saluda Street. Ca. 1900 residence.
- C 285. 138 Saluda Street. Ca. 1905 residence.
- NC 286. 140 Saluda Street. Ca. 1980 bank building.
- C 287. 142 Saluda Street. Ashbel G. Brice House. Ca. 1880 house with ca. 1920 front and side porches.
- C 288. 144 Saluda Street. J. R. Simrill House. 1901 residence with ca. 1930 portico and one-story wings.
- C 289. 146 Saluda Street. Ca. 1930 bungalow.
- C 290. 148 Saluda Street. Ca. 1905 residence.
- C 291. 150 Saluda Street. Ca. 1900 residence.
- C 292. 152 Saluda Street. Ca. 1900 residence.
- C 293. 154 Saluda Street. Joseph B. Wylie House. Ca. 1905 residence.
- C 294. 156 Saluda Street. Ca. 1900 residence.
- C 295. 158 Saluda Street. Ca. 1900 residence.
- NC 296. 160 Saluda Street. Ca. 1940 residence.
- NC 297. 162 Saluda Street. Ca. 1950 residence.
- NC 298. 162 1/2 Saluda Street. Ca. 1900 residence that has been altered.
- C 299. 164 Saluda Street. Ca. 1930 residence.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 20

Item number 7

Page 20

NC 300. 166 Saluda Street. Ca. 1940 residence that has been altered.

Saluda Street--South Side from West to East

NC 301. 101 Saluda Street. Ca. 1960 service station.

NC 302. Vacant lot.

C 303. 105 Saluda Street. Ca. 1870 residence converted to shops, and with an addition across the front.

NC 304. 107 Saluda Street. Ca. 1915 house with brick veneer and front brick store section added ca. 1940.

C 305. 109 Saluda Street. Ca. 1915 residence.

NC 306. Corner Saluda and Culp Streets. Ca. 1900 residence that has been altered.

C 307. 137 Saluda Street. Ca. 1909 residence.

NC 308. 139 Saluda Street. Ca. 1950 garage converted to apartments.

C 309. 141 Saluda Street. Ca. 1930 residence.

K 310. 143 Saluda Street. McDonald/Mobley House. This Federal/Greek Revival style house was constructed ca. 1852 for William McDonald. He sold the property to Col. S. W. Mobley in 1854, who lived in the house until his death in 1889. The painted brick, two-story gable-roofed, double pile house has a two-story pedimented portico at the front with four panelled, square pillars at each level with low railings between them. On both levels are double doorways with sidelights and elliptical fanlights. In the flush-sheathed tympanum of the pediment is a four-pane window with sidelights and transom. Both the frieze and raking cornice of the house have small, triangular brackets.

C 311. 145 Saluda Street. Ca. 1909 residence.

NC 312. 147 Saluda Street. Ca. 1970 residence.

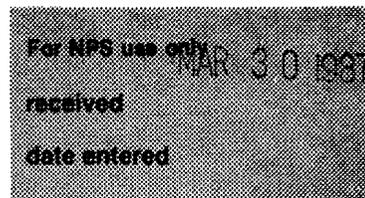
C 313. 147 1/2 Saluda Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.

C 314. 149 Saluda Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.

C 315. 151 Saluda Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 21

Item number 7

Page 21

- C 316. 151 1/2 Saluda Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- NC 317. 153 Saluda Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow that has been altered.
- NC 318. 153 1/2 Saluda Street. Ca. 1950 commercial building.
- C 319. 155 Saluda Street. Ca. 1920 residence.
- C 320. 157 Saluda Street. Ca. 1920 residence.
- C 321. 159 Saluda Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow that has been altered.
- C 322. 161 Saluda Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 323. 163 Saluda Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 324. 165 Saluda Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 325. 167 Saluda Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 326. 169 Saluda Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.

Smith Street - West Side from South to North

- C 327. 104 Smith Street. Ca. 1920 residence.
- C 328. 106 Smith Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 329. 110 Smith Street. Ca. 1935 residence.

Smith Street--East Side from South to North

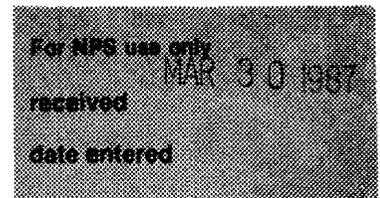
- NC 330. 107 Smith Street. Ca. 1965 apartment building.
- C 331. 109 Smith Street. Ca. 1930 residence.
- C 332. 111 Smith Street. Ca. 1910 residence.
- C 333. 115 Smith Street. Ca. 1920 residence.

Walker Street--South Side from East to West

- C 334. 100 Walker Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- NC 335. 102 Walker Street. Ca. 1920 modern brick-veneered bungalow.
- C 336. 104 Walker Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 22

Item number 7

Page 22

C 337. 106 Walker Street. Ca. 1905 residence.

C 338. 108 Walker Street. Ca. 1910 residence.

NC 339. 110 Walker Street. Ca. 1940 residence.

Walker Street--North Side from East to West

NC 340. 103 Walker Street. Ca. 1940 residence.

C 341. 107 Walker Street. Ca. 1905 house.

Walnut Street--West Side from South to North

NC 342. 156 Walnut Street. Ca. 1940 residence.

C 343. 160 Walnut Street. Ca. 1920 residence.

C 344. 206 Walnut Street. Built 1907-1908 as barn for the S. M. Jones House at 144 Walnut. Converted into residence ca. 1935.

NC 345. 208 Walnut Street. Ca. 1940 residence.

C 346. 210 Walnut Street. Ca. 1930 bungalow.

Walnut Street--East Side from South to North

C 347. 149 Walnut Street. Ca. 1910 residence.

C 348. 151 Walnut Street. Ca. 1915 bungalow.

C 349. 153 Walnut Street. Ca. 1915 bungalow.

C 350. 155 Walnut Street. Ca. 1945 residence.

NC 351. 157 Walnut Street. Ca. 1945 residence.

C 352. 159 Walnut Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.

NC 353. 161 Walnut Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow that has been altered.

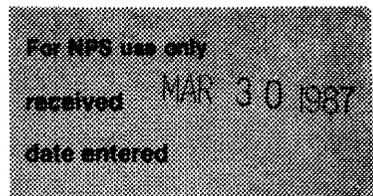
C 354. Vacant lot where building was recently demolished.

C 355. 205 Walnut Street. Ca. 1900 residence moved to this location ca. 1920.

C 356. 207 Walnut Street. Ca. 1935 bungalow.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 23 Item number 7 Page 23

C 357. 209 Walnut Street. Ca. 1935 bungalow.

West End Street--South Side from East to West

K 358. 100 West End Street. City Hall. This four-story brick building was erected in 1890-91, and originally included an opera house, fire station and police station, in addition to city offices. The City Hall burned in 1929 and was rebuilt without the opera house using plans by A. D. Gilchrist of Rock Hill. The design of the rectangular structure is enlivened with decorative Romanesque Revival brickwork, and panels and beltcourses of cast concrete on the front elevation. A tall corner tower was reconstructed after the fire with a low, hipped roof instead of its original spire. The main entrance to the building is through a projecting, gable-roofed pavillion on the front elevation that has a broad arch on the first floor.

NC 359. Unpaved parking lot.

K 360. 100-114 End Street. St. Joseph's Catholic Church. Small, clay tile-roofed, rectangular brick church. Sanctuary was constructed in 1839 as a Presbyterian lecture room. In 1854 was sold to Catholic Diocese of Charleston. Small bell tower, sacristy and entrance porch added and stepped gables removed in 1936 renovation designed by Father Michael of Belmont Abbey. Attached parish Hall built in 1950's. Church was renovated, including addition of stained glass windows, in 1964-65. Retains original, round-arched windows on front elevation whose jambs have small keystones.

C 361. 120 West End Street. Whitlock House. Ca. 1855 house.

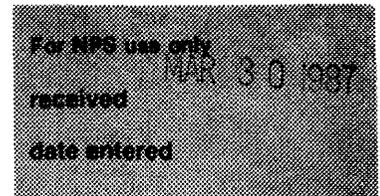
C 362. 122 West End Street. Samuel McFadden Hosue. 1901 residence.

C 363. 124 West End Street. Thomas White House. Built in 1890 for Thomas H. White, partner in Joseph Wylie & Co. and President of the White Brothers Bank. Separate clapboarded kitchen/servants quarters behind house.

K 364. 126 West End Street. John G. White House. Two-story, clapboarded frame house with intersecting gabled slate roofs. House was built in 1891 for John G. White, brother of Thomas White, a partner in Joseph Wylie & Co. and Vice-President of White Brothers Bank. In 1898 substantial additions were made to the rear and the house was generally reworked to appear more classical and less Queen Anne. Deep lot includes a large, nineteenth century barn, two frame garages and several small outbuildings. Victorian iron fencing run along front of lot.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 25

Item number 7

Page 25

Detached kitchen building behind it.

- C 389. Vacant lot.
- C 390. 143 West End Street. Ca. 1920 house.
- C 391. 145 West End Street. J. M. Coleman House. Built ca. 1900.
- C 392. 147 West End Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.
- C 393. 149 West End Street. Coleman/Simpson House. Ca. 1907 residence.
- C 394. 151 West End Street. Ca. 1890 residence.

Wylie Street--West Side from South to North

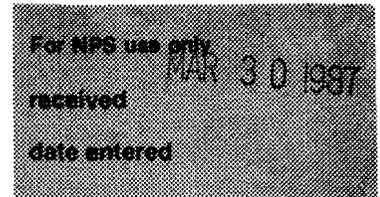
- NC 395. 128 Wylie Street. Ca. 1905 residence.
- NC 396. 130 Wylie Street. Ca. 1950 residence.
- C 397. 134 Wylie Street. Ca. 1940 residence
- C 398. 138 Wylie Street. Ca. 1855 residence.
- C 400. 140 Wylie Street. Ca. 1909 residence.
- NC 401. 142 Wylie Street. Ca. 1900 residence that has been altered.
- C 402. Vacant lots with trees and undergrowth.
- C 403. 152 Wylie Street. Fischel House. Ca. 1858 residence.
- C 404. Wylie Street at the Railroad tracks. Seaboard Air Lines passenger Depot. Ca. 1920 passenger station.

Wylie Street--East Side from South to North

- NC 405. 103 Wylie Street. Ca. 1940 movie theatre.
- NC 406. 105 Wylie Street. 1981 church office building.
- K 407. Corner Wylie and Church Streets. Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. Cruciform-plan brick church building with polygonal apse and three-story interior corner tower terminating in a polygonal roof. Side entrances have round-arched openings and crenellated parapets. East elevation of the church has a massive, corbelled brick chimney. The base of the church is rock-faced granite and the orange pressed

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 26

Item number 7

Page 26

brick of the church is ornamented with patterned brickwork, rock-faced granite and red unglazed terra cotta. Patterned slate roof has wood and ornamental sheet metal cornices. End walls have large stained glass windows. Built in 1897-98 to a design by Hayden and Wheeler of Atlanta. The attached three-story brick Colonial Revival style education building was erected in 1924-25.

- C 408. 125 Wylie Street. Ca. 1900 residence.
- NC 409. 129 Wylie Street. Chester County Health Department. Ca. 1975 office building and paved parking lots.
- C 410. 133 Wylie Street. S. M. Davega House. 1892 residence.
- C 411. 135 Wylie Street. Purity Presbyterian Church. Substantial rectangular brick church with large and small towers on the front corners. Facade has large ogival window with row of Gothic stained glass windows, large quatrefoil tracery upper section. Side elevations have rows of hood-molded Gothic stained glass windows with T-shaped mullions. Elevations are divided horizontally by corbelled brick string courses. Original church was constructed in 1854 with a central spire. In 1890 the current front twenty-five feet and two towers were added. Connected to the rear of the church is a rectangular, three and a half-story granite Prairie School influenced Sunday School building designed by C. M. Robinson of Richmond, Virginia and erected in 1916. A one-story modern brick addition has been added to the rear of the Sunday School building.
- C 412. 145 Wylie Street. Dr. A. P. Wylie House. Portion of house dates from ca. 1840. Front section is ca. 1880.
- NC 413. 147 Wylie Street. Ca. 1950 residence.
- NC 414. 149 Wylie Street. C. 1940 residence.
- NC 415. 151 Wylie Street. Ca. 1940 residence.
- C 416. Wylie Street at Railroad tracks. Georgia, Carolina and Northern Freight Depot. Ca. 1888 railroad freight depot.

York Street--North Side from West to East

- K 417. 100 York Street. Pressley/White House. Large, two and a half-story clapboarded frame house with a steep, cross gable main roof and a complex arrangement of gables and porches. House sits back from the street on a large landscaped lot. The front of the house has a three and a half-story projecting wing whose gable roof has trailing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

MAR 30 1987

Continuation sheet 27

Item number 7

Page 27

surfaces that shelter a small central entrance porch on one side and an enclosed porch on the other. The other corner of the front elevation and the side elevations have smaller gabled wings and there are shed-roofed one-story wings and porches on the west elevation. The clapboarded surfaces of the walls are broken by board beltcourses and decorative shingling, and the gables have wide vergeboards supported by stickwork brackets. Two broad, slender chimneys with corbelled ornament sit on the ridge at opposite ends of the main gable. The house was built for Reverend Macon Wylie Pressley, minister of the Chester ARP Church, in 1884. According to church tradition, the design was taken from a plate by Samuel Sloan. It was later the residence of several generations of the White family.

- NC 418. 104 York Street. Ca. 1955 commercial building.
- C 419. 108 York Street. Gage House. 1913 residence.
- C 420. 110 York Street. Ca. 1935 residence.
- NC 421. 112 York Street. Ca. 1950 office building and associated paved parking lots.
- NC 422. 114 York Street. Ca. 1970 office building and adjacent paved parking lot.
- NC 423. 118 York Street. Ca. 1930 residence.
- NC 424. 120 York Street. Ca. 1955 office building.
- NC 425. 122 York Street. Ca. 1950 residence.
- C 426. 124 York Street. William T. Robinson House. Ca. 1855 residence with attached kitchen building.
- NC 427. 126 York Street. Ca. 1965 church building.
- C 428. 130 York Street. Ca. 1930 residence.
- C 429. 132 York Street. Ca. 1910 residence.
- C 430. 136 York Street. Ca. 1920 residence.
- C 431. 138 York Street. Ca. 1920 residence.
- K 432. 144 York Street. S. M. Jones House. Large, hip-roofed clapboarded frame Classical Revival style house with a monumental portico. the portico has four paired, fluted colossal Ionic columns at the front

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received MAR 30 1987
date entered

Continuation sheet 28

Item number 7

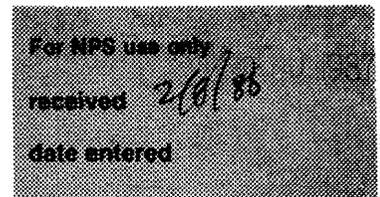
Page 28

and one on each side. A smaller portico with a recessed gallery over it shelters the front door. The east elevation of the house has a hip-roofed porte cochere with Ionic columns on brick pedestals. On the west elevation is a hipped-roof porch with Ionic columns that have a balustrade between them. This porch has been enclosed with glass. First floor windows have triangular pediments. The main and portico cornices have full entablatures with prominent dentil courses, and there is an oval window with dogwood tracery in the typanum of the main pediment. Building sits on a large, landscaped lot and has a separate frame garage/servants quarters behind it. House was built for Samuel M. Jones in 1907-08. Jones was a partner in S. M. Jones Company, mayor of Chester for three terms and president of the National Exchange Bank.

- NC 433. 148 York Street. Ca. 1965 residence.
- NC 434. 150 York Street. Ca. 1955 residence.
- C 435. 154 York Street. Giles Patterson House. Ca. 1890 residence.
- C 436. 156 York Street. Ca. 1930 residence.
- K 437. 158 York Street. A. M. Aiken House, ca. 1918. Large, front-gabled one and a half story, shingle-sided Craftsman style bungalow. The foundation and chimney stacks are of rock-faced granite. Across the front elevation is a hipped-roof porch with a flat balcony above it that has access from the second floor. The porch roof is supported by shingled pillars on rock-faced granite piers and breaks forward in a cantilevered gable over the front steps. On the west elevation is a large, hipped-roofed porte cochere with similar detailing. The main roof has heavy, exposed beam ends and all the roofs have exposed rafter ends.
- C 438. 160 York Street. Leard-Latimer House. Ca. 1890 residence. House was moved to current location from 156 York ca. 1918.
- K 439. 164 York Street. L. D. Childs House/Chester Sanitorium. 1901 substantial two-story frame Classical Revival style residence with rear additions made when house was converted to sanitorium in 1915. Now used as church. Large landscaped lot.
- C 440. 166 York Street. Ca. 1900 residence.
- NC 441. 168 York Street. Ca. 1900 residence with ca. 1915 front additions.
- C 442. 170 York Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 29

Item number 7

Page 29

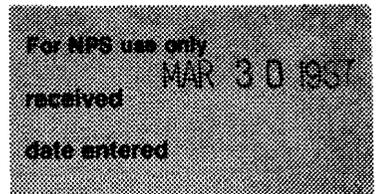
- NC 443. 172 York Street. Ca. 1910 residence that has been altered.
- NC 444. 174 York Street. Ca. 1920 bungalow that has been altered.
- K 445. 182 York Street. Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church. Rectangular, hip-roofed brick church building with uneven square towers at the front corners and large gables on the front three sides. The gable ends have large Gothic arches flanked by smaller ones, all with opalescent stained glass. Windows and doors have Gothic and round painted stucco arches. Southwest tower is four stories with crenellated parapet, open belfry. Southeast tower lacks belfry. Built 1912-1914 by members of the congregation led by self-trained architect Fred Landers. Congregation was organized in 1866 at Mt. Zion Church, one of the first A. M. E. Zion churches organized in South Carolina after the Civil War.
- C 446. 184 York Street. Metropolitan Church Parsonage. 1922 residence designed and built by Fred Landers.

York Street--South Side from West to East

- K 447. 109 York Street. Bethel United Methodist Church. Cruciform plan brick church building with uneven towers at the west interior corners, large three-story brick extension. Original church was constructed 1897 to a design by Hayden and Wheeler of Atlanta. It had three large gables with a smaller gable at the west end, the west elevation of which was faced with a re-creation of the facade of the original west elevation. The earlier portion of the church as a rock-faced granite base and red pressed brick walls with rock-faced granite and red unglazed terra cotta ornament. Slate roofs have sheetmetal cornices, and there are sheetmetal-roofed pinnacles. Main gable ends have large stained glass Gothic windows flanked by smaller ones. The larger tower is four stories with an open belfry, corner pinnacle and crenellated parapet, while the smaller tower has only three stories. There are also two-story towers with crenellated parapets in the other two inside corners of the cross plan.
- NC 448. 111 York Street. Ca. 1900 modern brick-veneered residence used as a funeral home.
- NC 449. 119 York Street. Ca. 1940 residence.
- K 450. 121 York Street. Hugh Hafner House. Ca. 1886 large Italianate style two-story frame residence with cross gable roof. Front elevation has two-story portico and one-story porch which wraps around the east elevation. Porte cochere extends from porch at east side. Portico, porches and porte cochere have chamfered posts, scroll-sawn brackets

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 30

Item number 7

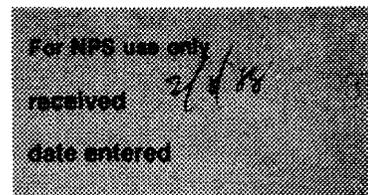
Page 30

and turned baluster railings. The main and pediment cornices have built-up brackets. First floor entrance has sidelights and transom. Paired, narrow four over four windows have arched hoods with small brackets. Rear one-story wing has recessed porch with scroll-sawn balusters, entrance door with large sidelights. Built for Hugh W. and Emma Hafner following purchase of the lot in 1886.

- C 451. 123 York Street. Ca. 1900 residence.
- C 452. 125 York Street. Ca 1868/Ca. 1880 residence. Portion of house may have been moved to this site prior to 1868, two-story wing built afterwards.
- C 453. 127 York Street. Ca. 1890 residence.
- C 454. 129 York Street. Ca. 1900 residence.
- C 455. 131 York Street. Ca. 1905 residence.
- K 456. 133 York Street. Grace Gage House. Two-story frame Queen Anne style residence with intersecting gable roofs. House was built for Miss Grace Gage, sister of Judge George Gage, ca. 1890. Front gable has patterned shingling, pair of Queen Anne lattice sash windows. Porch across front and part of west elevation has shingled gable at steps, chamfered porch posts, spindle frieze and turned baluster railings. Front door has door surround with engaged narrow colonnettes. On east elevation is one-story, semi-octagonal bay. Windows have two-over-two sash with movable louver blinds.
- C 457. 135 York Street. Residence built ca. 1885 remodelled ca. 1930.
- C 458. Vacant lot with landscaping.
- C 459. 143 York Street. Gaston/Gage House. Ca. 1855 residence. Two-story front porch has colossal columns added ca. 1940.
- C 460. 145 York Street. Brawley/Davidson House. Residence built in 1838 and substantially renovated in 1923.
- C 461. 147 York Street. Ca. 1920 residence.
- C 462. 151 York Street. House built ca. 1885 and renovated ca. 1905.
- NC 463. 153 York Street. Ca. 1955 residence.
- C 464. 155 York Street. Raney/Lindsay House. House built ca. 1875 and renovated ca. 1890.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 31

Item number 7

Page 31

- C 465. Vacant landscaped lot.
- C 467. 157 York Street. Ca. 1935 residence.
- C 468. 161 York Street. Ca. 1935 residence
- C 469. 165 York Street. Ca. 1910 residence.
- C 470. 167 York Street. Ca. 1910 residence.
- NC 471. 167 1/2 York Street. Ca. 1955 residence.
- C 472. 169 York Street. Ca. 1915 residence.
- C 473. 171 York Street. Ca. 1950 residence.
- C 474. 173 York Street. Ca. 1900 residence.
- C 475. 175 York Street. Ca. 1910 residence.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received <i>2/8/88</i>
date entered

Continuation sheet 32

Item number 8

Page 2

that time. Very little of the downtown survives unaltered from this period, essentially only the Graham/Hardin Building (183) and the adjacent county courthouse (184).

During this same era, a number of large frame and brick Greek Revival houses were constructed. Several of these survive, albeit considerably altered. Among these are the McDonald/Mobley House (310) of ca. 1852, the Whitlock house (361), at 120 West End, ca. 1855, the Bennett/McLure House (227), ca. 1850, and the Gaston/Gage House (459), ca. 1855.

Although Chester citizens participated actively in the Civil War, the town was little damaged and recovered rapidly from the effects of the conflict.(5) By the early 1870s there was a commercial building boom in the downtown area, particularly on The Hill. This process was helped by a pair of disastrous fires, which cleared the way for new building. The Chester Reporter noted on June 25, 1874, that "our people have a vivid remembrance of the two destructive fires that visited our town in '70 and '72. By means of the latter almost the entire business portion of one side of Main Street was laid in ashes, and through the former a goodly portion of the other side of the same street shared the same unhappy fate...The ruins have been removed and in their places elegant and beautiful structures now stand."(6) The north side of the street was to be decimated by fire again in 1904 and in the 1940s, but the south side is essentially as it was in the late 1870s. Notable structures from that period include the S. M. Jones Company Building (191) and the adjacent Joseph Wylie and Company Building (192), Chester's two large mercantile houses symbolic of the town's importance as a trading center.

Agitation for a cotton factory began in the late 1870s. Chester was then a transportation hub and a market area, particularly for raw cotton, but felt the need for a home industry. In pushing for a cotton factory, the Chester Reporter in 1880 argued that "Chester has three railroads--enough for the business of the town. The next thing needed to build up the town and promote its prosperity is that cotton factory."(7) In 1888 the Chester Manufacturing Company, a home-grown enterprise, began erecting a weaving mill. The mill burned almost immediately.(8) The cotton industry did not take a firm hold in Chester until the late 1890s when a group headed by Colonel Leroy Springs of Lancaster bought up the existing plants and reorganized them.(9) Springs also constructed large mill villages around the plants. By putting the textile industry on a solid footing, Colonel Springs revitalized the economic landscape of the county.(10)

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, large parcels of the land which surrounded the downtown area began to be subdivided and new streets were laid out. The city's residential area spread out along

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered
MAR 30 1987

Continuation sheet 33

Item number 8

Page 3

York, Saluda, Lancaster, Pinckney and West End Streets. Substantial Italianate, Stick Style and Queen Anne houses were constructed along the main arteries, with smaller versions on the side streets, or at what was then the outer edges. Among the significant residences built during this period are the Pressley/White House (417), the Thomas and John G. White Houses (363 and 364), the Joseph Walker House (7), the Hugh Hafner House (450) the Grace Gage House (456), the Giles Patterson House (435) and the John A. Hafner House (248).

Brick commercial buildings were gradually built down Gadsden Street between The Hill and the depot, leaving gaps that were filled with frame houses or stores. The area behind the street ranges were filled with livery stables, cotton houses and tenements, with both black and white occupants.(11) A number of smaller brick commercial buildings were constructed during the period, such as the Odd Fellows Building (93) and Walker and Henry's Building (193), and the metal-fronted Lindsay and Company Building (114).

Construction of new churches followed the development of the town. Purity Presbyterian (411) was expanded in 1890, and both Bethel United Methodist (447) and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church (407) built new edifices in 1897 (both designed by the same architectural firm, Hayden and Wheeler of Atlanta).(12)

Chesterville, renamed Chester, was incorporated as a city in 1893.(13) The city-to-be had just built itself a large, Romanesque Revival city hall in 1891, which included an opera hall and fire station, as well as a new public school to match.

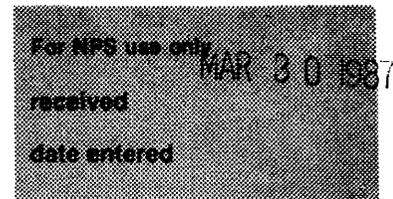
The turn of the twentieth century brought another commercial, as well as a residential building boom to Chester. The Semi-Weekly News reported in March 1916 that "We heard a contractor state a few days ago that there were more buildings going up and more in sight in Chester than any town in upper South Carolina.(14)

A number of substantial commercial buildings were erected in the downtown during the first twenty years of this century, including the People's Bank (103) (ca. 1915), the National Exchange Bank (194) (1919), the Carolina Inn (192) (1908), the Commercial Bank (90) (ca. 1916), the Rodman-Brown Building (122) (ca. 1915), the Agurs Building (182) (1905) and, of course the new post office (186) (1908-09). At that point downtown Chester had taken on much of its present appearance. Only a handful of commercial buildings were erected in the next twenty years.(15)

Growth in population and industry in the early years of the twentieth century spawned a residential building boom. Plots of land which were

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 34

Item number 8

Page 4

subdivided in the late nineteenth century were divided still further in the early twentieth. Middle-class neighborhoods were filled with one and two story frame Classical Revival houses, many sitting beside the existing Italianate or Queen Anne buildings already there. Epitomizing these is the S.M. Jones House (418). By 1915, large numbers of bungalows, both brick and frame, were being constructed. Despite the Depression, the 1930s saw a considerable growth in the housing stock, most notably in small brick or frame Tudor Revival or Colonial Revival style cottages.(16)

Architecture

The Chester Historic District displays a wide variety of architectural styles. Earliest of the commercial/governmental buildings that survive are the Greek Revival Chester County Jail (41) of 1842 and the Graham/Hardin Building (183) of 1853. The Jeffersonian Neo-Classical style Chester County Courthouse (184), designed by Edward Brickell White of Charleston and built in 1852-54, is a sophisticated example of the style of one of that city's most prominent architects. Several Federal/Greek Revival houses with two-story porticos, a common type in upland South Carolina, are within the district, most notably the McDonald/Mobley House (310), built ca. 1852.

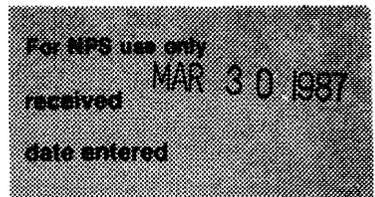
Of the considerable number of Italianate commercial buildings erected in Chester following the Civil War, the most representative survivors are the Joseph Wylie Company Building (192) and the S. M. Jones Company Building (191) on The Hill. Parelleling the commercial buildings are two-story Italianate houses, the best preserved of which is the Hugh Hafner house (450). St. Mark's Episcopal Church, (42) built in 1878-79 as the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church using a plate from a publication by Samuel Sloan, is an uncommon example of Victorian Gothic architecture.

During the last two decades of the nineteenth century some of Chester's largest and most prominent buildings were constructed, including the Romanesque Revival Chester City Hall (358) (burned in 1929 and partially rebuilt to plans by A. D. Gilchrist), and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian (407) and Bethel United Methodist (447) churches, both designed by Hayden and Wheeler of Atlanta in a similar Romanesque/Victorian Gothic Revival style. The front section of the Purity Presbyterian Church (411) was also rebuilt during this period in a less urbane version of Victorian Gothic design.

The most prominent house constructed during this period was the Stick Style influenced Pressley/White House (417), also reputed to be from a Samuel Sloan plate. A single example of the Second Empire style, combined with Queen Anne detailing, may be found in the Joseph Walker

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 35

Item number 8

Page 5

House (7). A large and exuberant, but late, example of the Queen Anne style is the John A. Hafner House (248) on Pinckney Street. A more restrained version of the same style may be found in the Grace Gage House (456). The Thomas White House (363) on West End Street is an interesting example of eclectic Victorian design.

Architecturally, the first two decades of the twentieth century in Chester were dominated by the Classical Revival style. Major commercial buildings constructed in this style include the Agurs Building (182), the National Exchange Bank (194), the Commercial Bank (90), the People's Bank (103) and the Carolina Inn (198), designed by Shand and LaFaye of Columbia. The Post office (now Federal Building) (186), designed by the Supervising Architect's Office under James Knox Taylor, is an unusually handsome structure for a city the size of Chester in the early twentieth century. Of the many Classical Revival Style residences built in Chester during the period, the one that epitomizes the style is the large S. M. Jones House (432) on York Street. In contrast to this wave of classicism is the Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Church (445), designed by Fred Landers and constructed of brick in the Romanesque/Gothic Revival style often favored by that denomination throughout the Carolinas.

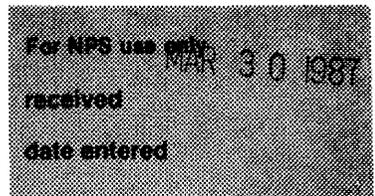
Beginning with the second decade of the twentieth century, the Craftsman style, particularly as applied to bungalows, predominated in domestic construction in Chester. The most substantial of the great number of Craftsman style bungalows constructed in the city is the A.M. Aiken House (437) on York Street.

From the late 1920s, the Colonial Revival style vied with the Tudor Revival for predominance in residential construction in Chester. Among the best examples of the Colonial Revival is the S. P. Lathan House (367) designed by A. D. Gilchrist of Rock Hill. One of the most elaborate of the Tudor Revival cottages is the house at 110 York Street (420).

Of the few non-residential buildings erected during the 1930s, the renovation of St. Joseph's Catholic Church (360) in the Italian Renaissance Revival style by Father Michael of Belmont Abbey is the most notable.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet 36

Item number 8

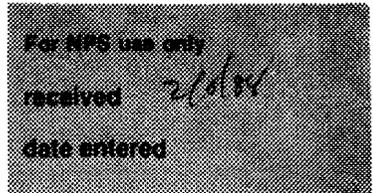
Page 6

NOTES

- (1) Anne Pickens Collins and Louise Gill Knox, Editors, Heritage History of Chester County, South Carolina (Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1982), p. 5.
- (2) Ibid.
- (3) Ibid.
- (4) Ron Chepesiuk, Chester County - A Pictorial History (Norfolk/Virginia Beach: The Donning Company, 1984), p. 30.
- (5) Ibid.
- (6) Chester (S.C.) Reporter, June 25, 1874.
- (7) Chester (S.C.) Reporter, February 19, 1880.
- (8) Collins and Knox, p. 480.
- (9) Ibid.
- (10) Chepesiuk, p. 62.
- (11) Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company, "Sanborn Maps of Chester, South Carolina" (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1884-1904).
- (12) Belle Simrill, Historical Data - Bethel Methodist Church (Chester: Bethel Methodist Church, 1957); Esther Strong, The History of the Chester Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church (Chester: Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, 1969), p. 18.
- (13) Collins and Knox, p. 5.
- (14) Chester (S.C.) Semi-Weekly News, March 24, 1916.
- (15) South Carolina Inventory of Historic Places Files, State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
- (16) Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet 37

Item number 9

Page 2

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Unpublished Material

Chester, S.C. Chester County Courthouse. Clerk of Court. Deed Books.
_____. Chester County Library. Vertical Files.

Columbia, S.C. South Carolina Department of Archives and History.
State Historic Preservation Office. South Carolina Inventory of
Historic Places Files.

Published Material: Newspapers

Chester Standard, January 1854 - December 1857
Chester Lantern, October 1897 - November 1909
Chester Reporter, May 1874; January - June 1906
Chester News, July 1915 - 1935.

Published Material: Other

Boulware, Marcus Hanna. Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal
Zion Church 1869-1979. Columbia: P.L. Bryan Company, 1979.

Chepesiuk, Ron. Chester County - A Pictorial History. Norfolk/
Virginia Beach: The Donning Company, 1984.

Chester County Historic Survey. Chester: Chester County Historical
Society, 1971.

Chester, S.C. City Directory 1908-09. Volume I. Asheville, N.C.:
Piedmont Directory Co., 1908.

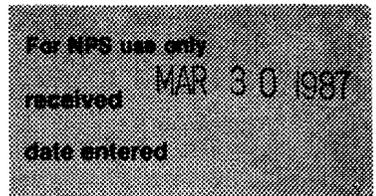
Chester, South Carolina City Directory 1940-41. Volume I.
Charleston: Baldwin Directory Co., 1940.

Collins, Anne Pickens, and Knox, Louise Gill, Editors. Heritage
History of Chester County, S.C. Dallas: Taylor Publishing
Co., 1982.

Historic Sites Survey, Chester County. Rock Hill: Catawba Regional
Planning Council, 1976.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 38

Item number 9

Page 3

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company. "Sanborn Maps of Chester, South Carolina." New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1884-1904.

Survey of Historic Site, Chester County. Rock Hill: Central Piedmont Regional Planning Commission, 1971.

Up-to-Date Club, Chester, S.C., Fond Recollections. Chester: Up-to-Date Club, 1976.

White, Mrs. John C. Old Homes of Chester, S.C. Chester: May Adair Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1947.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 39

Item number 10

Page 2

Boundary Justification for Chester Historic District (Revision)

The Chester Historic District was identified, nominated, and listed in the National Register in 1972. A complete inventory of the properties within the district was not carried out at that time. Since 1972 the district has also undergone development, with new buildings being built within the identified district and some historic buildings which contributed to the district being altered or destroyed. The South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the City of Chester sponsored an intensive survey of the historic district in 1986 for the purposes of obtaining a complete inventory and of re-defining the historic district. The re-defined Chester Historic District excludes some of the modern non-historic construction of the past fourteen years which was within the boundaries of the original district, and includes some significant properties which were inadvertently left out of the original nomination.

